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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Indications: The cool wave that is central over the upper Missouri valley is slowly extending eastward, and will be felt about the central valleys about Wednesday.

For Iowa: Local showers; cooler in western and cooler during Wednesday night in eastern portions; fair Thursday.

For Wisconsin: Local showers, preceded by warmer, fair weather in eastern portion during the day; cooler Thursday; increasing winds.

For Minnesota: Showers; generally cooler; northwesterly winds; fair Thursday.

For North Dakota: Clearing; warmer, except in the extreme southeast portion colder; fair, warmer Thursday.

For South Dakota: Showers in eastern, fair in western portion; northerly winds; cooler in southeast, stationary temperature in northwest portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer...
St. Paul.....	29.84	74	Ft. Custer...	30.20	64
Duluth	29.80	64	Helena......	30.38	60
La Crosse...	29.88	74	Ft. Sully....	.....	...
Huron	29.96	64	Minnedosa,	.....	..
Moorhead...	29.88	60	Calgary.....	30.22	62
St. Vincent..	.....	60	Winnipeg. .	29.88	58
Bismarck....	30.04	58	Q'Appelle...	30.14	52
Ft. Buford..	30.16	62	Med'e Hat..	30.20	62

Local forecast for St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: For Wednesday and all of Thursday, cooler; northwesterly winds; clearing to fair Wednesday; continued fair Thursday. P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

IT WILL BE COOL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1, 8 p. m.—Synopsis of the weather for the past twenty-four hours: The area of high pressure that appeared north of Washington state this morning is now centered over Montana. The moderate storm area that was centered over Manitoba at that time is now centered over the lakes. The temperature has fallen from 8 to 24 deg over Montana, both Dakotas, Manitoba and Northern Minnesota. Northerly winds and cloudy to clearing, and here and there cloudless skies prevail over all of the territory named, with occasional light rains. The moderate cool wave will reach here tomorrow (Wednesday), and clearing to fair and cooler weather is indicated as far as Friday morning. P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official Weather Bureau.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Wheat takes a tumble.

Russian officers catch sealers poaching in Behring sea.

North Dakota Republicans are to hold a conference.

John Young Brown is installed governor of Kentucky.

Ex-Senator Pierce's daughter is married at Minneapolis.

Mrs. Daniel Saulsbury dies at the age of 102 at Bellingham.

Frederick De Harven, of Minneapolis, attempts suicide.

The Weidenboruer store on Seventh street is badly scorched.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, jumps on Senator Sherman.

Democrats of South Dakota seem to be at sea for a candidate.

Russia's possession of the Dardanelles alarms her enemies.

The Minneapolis harvest festival is to be made a national affair.

Company G, First regiment, wins in the state match at Camp Lakeview.

Lumber dealers decide at the Minneapolis meeting that lumber must go up.

The city railway company is ordered to complete the Fort Snelling line by Nov. 1.

Yorkville Belle wins a race in remarkable time over the Futurity course at Sheepshead bay.

The Roman Catholic parish school of Faribault is transferred to the board of education.

BOGUS FOOD ELEMENTS.

There is very little in the range of edibles, drinks or articles of consumption that is not adulterated or imitated when it is profitable to practice the imposition. In the main the fabrications have been in the secondary stages, as in imitation butter. Milk may be diluted, but has not been imitated with much success. The artificial egg may take the place to some extent of the hen product, but it is not a deceiver. It is an exception, perhaps, to the rule. The usual object of imitations is to impose on the consumer and make money illegitimately. A good deal is said about a class of druggists who attempt to mislead in palming off inferior decoctions for standard medicines. Searching enactments and strict execution will not completely eradicate this growing practice, but a combination of local and general effort will effect a good deal. At the coming session of congress Senator PADDOCK intends to press his pure food bill, and is quite confident of its success. It is believed to be a measure that will disturb a good deal of the bogus work. The American Scientific association at Washington has been giving some attention to this subject, and, among its recent papers is one in regard to a bogus coffee. Housewives have had confidence that, of whatever the ground preparations might consist, the berry could not be imitated. But this seems to be a mistake. A bogus coffee is made that cannot easily be detected. It has the form, apparent substance, and perhaps smell, of the genuine. According to this statement of the Washington authority, large quantities of the fraudulent stuff were sold to honest grocers before the nature of the stuff was suspected. It is probable that it is still sold, perhaps without the knowledge of dealers as to its character. The composition, as stated, is mainly wheat flour, frequently damaged, mixed with bran and molasses. Bread scraps and refuse from bakeries are also worked in. In a factory in France recently seized by the government, the stuff was found to consist of seventy pounds of flour to thirty of chicory and one pound of sulphite of iron. There is nothing particularly harmful in these ingredients, if they are pure; and if the concoction is given the right name, those who choose should be allowed to use it, provided the elements are not damaged and made injurious. But it is wrong to allow people to be imposed upon and defrauded. They pay the price of straight goods, and should be allowed to have them. This Washington association and the agricultural bureau are putting in commendable effort to expose such deceptions.

THE PARK PLACE DISASTER.

The investigation now holding in New York city with the object of fixing the responsibility for the Park place disaster has already brought to light some very interesting facts. It seemed a great mystery at first that a big building in the most crowded part of a crowded city, to and from which people were passing every minute in large numbers, and which was occupied at the time of the accident by a colony of laborers, should have collapsed without an instant's warning, carrying scores of victims to their death. The original theory advanced was that there must have been an explosion in some of the machinery used in the structure, but now it appears that the men and women employed there had for a long while been aware that it was not safe and that their lives were in danger.

One witness at the investigation the other day told how he had called on one of the men at work there some time ago, and that, when his friend jumped down to greet him from a platform on which his machine was stationed, the whole building shook. The witness said that he called his friend's attention to the fact, and that he had replied: "It is a terrible risk we take being in such a place, and if I did not have a wife and children to support I should leave tomorrow. But work is scarce, and I do not dare to throw up my job. The only thing I can do is to hope that if the building falls I shall not be in it at the time." The same man's widow testified that her husband had often talked over with her the condition of the structure in which he was employed, and that she had urged him to stop working there. He admitted to her that it was not safe, and promised to leave in the fall, when the demand for laborers would be more active. But for the present he saw no alternative to running the chance of an accident.

There has been a good deal more evidence to this same effect, and it seems to be established that the men and women who lost their lives in the collapse when it came recognized all along the hazard of their situation. They went every morning to their tasks with the consciousness that each day might be their last. They bent over their machines knowing that any moment they might be carried to their death, and each night they were thankful, not only for the rest from their labor, but also because they then escaped for a brief period from the trap where they were imprisoned. All this was, of course, very foolish. They ought not to have exposed themselves to such dangers. They ought to have refused to work in such a place. To be sure, if they had, they would have had nothing to do, and they and their children might have starved. But anybody with half a mind will see that this is quite illogical, and does not at all justify their recklessness. Their course was very unwise, and they have none but themselves to blame for their fate. In point of fact, they are not blaming any one now. They cannot. They are dead.

A MINNESOTA PARALLEL.

Exactly parallel with this episode in New York are the facts recited in a recent decision handed down by our own supreme court. This is in the case of NELS ANDERRSON, respondent, against the H. C. Ackley Lumber company. The opinion has not as yet been published in the reports, but the newspapers have given the substance of it. ANDERSON, the syllabus says, was operating a planing machine, to which the power was applied by a large belt, the motion of which was rapid. He knew, as the evidence offered at the trial tended to show, that the fastening of the belt had become insecure, so that it was liable to break apart. He called his foreman's attention to it, but the foreman declined to repair it, and told him to go on with the use of the machine. ANDERSON obeyed, the belt broke apart as he feared it would, and he was injured. He sued for damages, and won his case in the lower court. But the final tribunal reverses the decision, and holds that he is not entitled to recover. He knew the risk he was running, says the supreme bench, unanimously, and he assumed it. He has no one but himself to blame, and can fasten the liability on no one else.

This, of course, is good law, or our judges would not say so. It is not only good law, but it is common sense as well. ANDERSON had his choice. He could use the defective machinery as he was ordered to and run the risk of being killed. Or he could have refused to do this and left his job. This is a free country. He was under no compulsion to take any chances. It is undoubtedly true that if he had not obeyed and had lost his place he might not have been able to get anything else to do, and he may have had a wife and children dependent on him. But what under the sun has that got to do with the matter? Suppose he could not have got employment elsewhere, could he not have lived on his income? Could he not have gone home to the lodging house where he boarded, and cut the coupons off the bonds which he had accumulated with his wages of a dollar and a half a day? What more did he want? ANDERSON was a very foolish man to put his life in jeopardy, and, having been so wantonly reckless, it serves him right to have been hurt. He will know better next time, if he ever recovers enough to go to work again. This is good law and common sense. During his enforced idleness he will, by a little reflection, admit the justice of this conclusion. Workingmen in New York and Minnesota ought to take no risks of accident. If they are put in hazardous situations, they ought to quit and live on their incomes. Any sensible man would do this.

WHETHER it is a sign of the order or an involuntary habit, it is said that Alliance members always touch the collar button in front, and the respondent hits the place where there may or may not be a button in the rear. In the case of female members the statement is not so clear.

ONE of the Chicago roads claims to have devised a locomotive that has no smoke or cinders. That road will take the travel if it will add a train boy without a tongue and a porter that does not hold out his hand for tips.

OMAHA is not satisfied with the plans for its federal building. It is spoken of as a "structure ordinary in conception and lacking in distinguishing characteristics." That cannot be the design selected for the St. Paul edifice.

THE wholesalers claim to feel the pulses of a boom the past week that has not been quite familiar within recent memory. The records are all being broken.

VIEWS OF WASHBURN.

Gen. W. D. Washburn returned last night from his five months' trip to Europe, and outrivals William Henry Eustis in his ardent devotion to James G. Blaine, his fellow Mainite. The senator did not bring back a very exalted opinion of the average American in Europe.

"The Americans, as a rule, who go abroad, are a lot of idiots," he said. "Europe is filled with American travelers, and but few of them know anything about their own country. They go over there and spend $75,000,000 every year and don't bring back anything to speak of. If the Americans brought back anything to show for their money I wouldn't say so much about that part, but the dollars are spent in railroad fare and Swiss hotels, and there you are.

* * *

"The Americans I found abroad were not there to study the workings of the institutions and make comparisons with their own. They don't do that for more reasons than one. In the first place, they don't know anything about their own institutions; take no interest in such things, and, secondly, they prefer to do a lot of shopping in Paris and go swashing around the other large cities.

* * *

"Many of the idiots go abroad to study the French and German languages, when they don't know anything about their own. Neither do they know anything about the history of their country, and their ignorance is displayed when any questions are addressed to them on the subject. Then again an American, after he has spent a certain length of time in Europe, usually becomes ashamed of his country and almost makes an apology for being American born. The American consuls are that way, and it would be a good thing for this country to make them stay there as short a term as possible. The longer they stay the less they think of the greatest country on earth. But I can truthfully say that I have come back to the United States a better American than ever. This thing of going abroad, however, is being run into the ground."

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Speaking of the observations made in his European tour, Senator Washburn said: "The crops of the old world are short this year, and there will be a large demand on the United States to supply Europe with breadstuffs. As the United States has bountiful crops this year, this foreign demand is a godsend to the American farmers. Grain will command good prices. Foreign bankers, I found, are keeping themselves well informed on the financial affairs of the United States, and all of them expressed the opinion that the free coinage of silver would be the worst financial policy the United States could adopt. That is, it would be the worst thing for the United States; but the foreign bankers realize that it would be a nice thing for Europe to throw its silver bullion into America.

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"As to the world's fair, I did not find much enthusiasm over it when I first landed in Europe. There was no noise made over it at all. But I visited a number of large cities on my return, and I was gratified to learn that the world's fair envoys had stirred up a remarkable enthusiasm. Their trip has done the fair an immense amount of good. Exhibits will be sent by most of the countries, and there will be a large attendance of foreigners."

LOCAL CURRENCY.

The St. Paul City street railway is a great and glorious contribution to the civilizing institutions of the city, but, like the pastor of a church and the editorials of a great daily, it can't please everybody. Just now it is the people along the Selby avenue cable line who are objecting, because they are not allowed transfers to the interurban or to the East Seventh street lines. In former days, when transfers were obtained from the agents at the corners, one could transfer from the Selby avenue line at Seven corners or at Wabasha street to some connecting line, and then by a second transfer take an interurban or East Seventh street car. Since the conductors have been furnished with transfer slips, however, five cents entitles a passenger to his one ride and only one transfer, and thereby hangs the objection. Gen. C. C. Andrews, when questioned on the subject yesterday, said: "The Selby avenue line is the only one in the city from which no transfer to the interurban line is allowed, and the residents in that portion of the city are very much displeased with having to pay two fares when they wish to ride on the interurban car, where other people pay but one. It is very unjust, and I have intended to bring it before the chamber of commerce. There is no reason why transfers over the connecting line could not be allowed just as they were when the transfer system first went into effect, and if we make a strong objection to the present way of doing, I think the company will allow two transfers. It is right and proper that they should."

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Have we a street commissioner, sidewalk inspector or what? Whatever he may be, it is certain that the corner of Marshall and Dale has not seen the individual for many moons. The sidewalk is in a most dangerous condition, owing to a foundation, part of which has given way. The consequence is that at the time a pedestrian is passing round the corner the sidewalk may give way and precipitate him several feet. In the interest of the city the owner of the property should be made to have the sidewalk properly repaired, and that, too, without delay.

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Gov. Merriam is having a lively time just now. Between the threatened resignation of world's fair commissioners, the petitions to spare the life of Murderer Rose and the investigations into the conduct of the state asylums, he certainly has very little opportunity to keep posted with the latest moves on the political chess board.

BOTH SIDES OF THE FENCE.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Lincoln, congressman from the First Nebraska district, is in the city with his wife. Mr. Bryan is a Democrat of the most pronounced and intelligent stripe, and was elected in that Republican stronghold by the neat plurality of 6,700 votes. As a tariff debater he is exceptionally keen and unswervable, and when he takes the stump in Ohio next October, he will open the eyes of Ohio farmers on the wool question. "I am confident we will carry Iowa again," he said yesterday, "and equally sure of Ohio. The tariff question leads everything else, and the farmers are doing their own thinking. Thousands of intelligent Republican farmer votes will be cast for the Democratic ticket in both Ohio and Iowa this year, and I am confidently expecting a political cyclone."

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Hon. Allen J. Greer, of Wabasha, is in the city. Allen has the congressional bee buzzing so loudly in his stylish Derby that he looks upon all Republican prospects through the rosiest of glasses. "While there is no campaign on foot, and nobody is disposed to think much of politics now, I am confident that the Republicans will carry the state easily next year," said he. "The farmers are too busy with their big crops and too well satisfied with the prices to listen to the cry of the demagogue. They can find plenty of good men in the old parties who are willing to give them justice, and they have no need to go off on any crank movement. Blaine is without doubt the first choice of the Minnesota Republicans for president."

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H. S. Murphy, of Pierre, looks upon Republican prospects with the eyes of an enthusiastic partisan. Said he: "There is little doubt in my mind but what the Republicans will be victorious in the election of a congressman in South Dakota this fall, if they select the right man and go to work with a will. Certain members of the Farmers' Alliance and Democratic parties will attempt to bring about a fusion, but I doubt if they can make it a success. The Republicans are overwhelmingly in the majority if they will pull together. The trouble in the past is that the two factions in the party have been very bitter and have divided its strength. All they want is a strong pull and a pull all together and they will win easily."

Reagan Will Not Accept.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 1.—Ex-United States Senator Reagan has been offered the vacant place on the interstate commerce commission. It is understood here, and is so stated by his friends, that Judge Reagan will not accept the office, but will remain in his present position at the head of the Texas railway commission.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

H. P. Rucker, of Grand Forks, N. D., was in the city yesterday en route for Chicago. Mr. Rucker is the representative from North Dakota on the national world's fair commission, and is greatly interested in all that is being done to make the Columbian exposition a success. He is especially interested in the exhibit to be made by Minnesota, almost more so than in the exhibit to be made by his own state.

"You see," he remarked, "North Dakota is not such a wealthy state as Minnesota. These two cities here—St. Paul and Minneapolis—have as large a population as our whole state, and are quite as wealthy. The North Dakota legislature appropriated $25,000 for an exhibit at the world's fair. We are going to erect a state building to cost $10,000, and at the next session of the legislature expect to get the appropriation increased to $50,000. That, you see, will be equal to the state of Minnesota, which, certainly, should do something more handsome. We are also organizing an auxiliary board to the state commission. We have a man appointed in each county, and he selects one man in each township to solicit for exhibits. In that way we anticipate considerable work will be accomplished at a very small expense."

"But I sincerely hope that Minnesota will increase its appropriation to at least $100,000. The site secured by this state is an exceptional one, and I think your citizens are blind to their opportunities if they are not properly represented by an exhibit of the resources of the country. Look at the mistake that was made at the centennial exhibition, and the result! The Northwestern states were barely represented. It was different with Kansas and other Southwestern states, and, as a consequence, for two years thereafter, emigrants fairly poured into those states.

"I tell you it will pay to spare no expense over your exhibit at the world's fair. Let the outside public have an opportunity to clearly understand and appreciate the boundless resources—agricultural and mineral—offered them in Minnesota, and, by the influx of population which must assuredly follow, your citizens will be amply repaid for the original outlay."

Mr. Rucker was accompanied to Chicago by H. C. Southard and A. C. Labrie, respectively president and secretary of the North Dakota board world's fair managers.

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Hon. Allen J. Greer, of Lake City, a member of the late legislature, was at the Merchants' yesterday. Mr. Greer was a member of the house, and was without doubt one of the ablest men in that body. He is a bright and ready speaker, and in all the debates his influence had to be carefully watched by the promoters of any schemes. Though a Republican, there is nothing narrow-minded about Mr. Greer's make up, and all good measures—whether fathered by the Alliance, Democratic or Republican party—received his hearty indorsement. Mr. Greer is always ready to express an opinion on the topics of the day. "Blaine," he said yesterday, "is the first choice of the Republicans of this state for president, and I am confident that in the next election Minnesota will roll up her old-time Republican majority. I take no stock whatever in this talk about the People's party. It is all bosh. The farmers are quite satisfied with the bountiful crops, and in my opinion we will be troubled very little by a revolt on their part from their old party affiliations. Of course the leaders are bound to make noise: create plenty of dust to blind the eyes of the unthinking. But wait till the ballots are counted. A different tale will then be unfolded."

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H. S. Murphy, of Pierre, S. D., who was in the city yesterday, is confident that the Republicans have a cinch in the election of a congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Gamble. He takes no stock in the talk of a fusion between the Democrats and Alliance men. The two parties cannot work together, he declares, and emphasizes the declaration with the remark that oil and water would assimilate before the Alliance and Democratic parties in his state combined.

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President Montfort, of the state world's fair board, is of the opinion that it is better for the state to make no exhibit at all than to make one that would not be creditable, and he feels that with $50,000 Minnesota will be miserably represented at the fair. Mr. Montfort added: "I believe, from what I can learn, that the majority of the best citizens of the state feel the same way. There are, however, some who do not. If the money was pledged by the various political parties in such a manner that we could be sure of it, the commission could probably have a sufficient sum advanced by private parties to go ahead. If we would hold the site for the state building we must have the money pretty soon, otherwise some other state will be awarded it."

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Senator Keller, of Sauk Center, made one of his periodical trips into the city yesterday. Business is booming with the senator nowadays. There are few men who have more interests at stake than Senator Keller. He is connected with several banks in his district, conducts a large implement manufactory, is an inventor of wide repute, manages electric works and circulates between the Atlantic and the Pacific in behalf of a binding twine machine of his own invention. "There is nothing new politically," remarked the senator. "Everybody up in our section is talking crops. My! I never saw such a corking crop. It is out of sight; that is what you say, isn't it? What! Am I a candidate for congress? No, sir; I'm not a candidate for anything just now. I don't know what I may be, but just now my business affairs engross my attention. When the time comes you will find Keller ready to announce himself.

DRAMATIC TIPS.

There was another packed house at the Metropolitan last evening, and "The County Fair" will probably break the record for business at this theater. The race scene in the last act and panorama worked much better, and the vast audience just stood upon their feet and yelled when Cold Molasses won the race. "The County Fair" runs the balance of the week, with matinee performance to-day.

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"The Grab Bag" still continues to create endless laughter at the Grand.

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Sunday night "The Old, Old Story" will be seen for the first time in this city. The story of this play is the familiar one of the speculative banker, about to be married, whose schemes in Wall street involve him in ruin, and who discovers at the last moment that the woman who has promised to be his wife is in love with another man. Whereupon he blows his brains out. About the story have been written many comedy incidents that are said to be delightfully refreshing for their originality and simplicity. The dialogue is crisp and bright, and the entire play is full of interest.

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Considerable interest is evinced in the coming engagement of Charles Frohman's company, which will shortly present for the first time here the great New York and Chicago success, "Men and Women." The authors, DeMille and Belasco, the most prominent playwrights in America, are also responsible for such charming plays as "The Wife," "Lord Chumley," "The Charity Ball" and others. The engagement of this company is for one week at the Metropolitan opera house, commencing next Monday.

Coming Our Way.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Nearly all the members of the international congress of geologists, which has been holding its sessions in this city, will leave Washington to-morrow by the Baltimore & Ohio on an excursion to Chicago, St. Paul, Yellowstone Park, Idaho, Salt Lake City, through Colorado, thence eastward to Niagara and New York.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Friesland, from Antwerp.

BROW HEAD—Passed: Teutonic, New York for Liverpool.

LIZARD—Passed: Spree for Bremen, from New York.

MOVILLE—Arrived: Circassia, from New York.

The proposals recently received at the treasury department for the construction of the government building at the Columbian exposition will probably be rejected and proposals invited for the construction of a building of a less expensive character.

BY THE WAY.

There is something about the influence of Sunday that makes people want to get married. At least indications point that way, for more marriage licenses are issued on Monday than any other day. One Monday not long ago there was an orthographical struggle in the clerk of court's office of the city hall when a young man of bashful appearance came in and asked for a license permitting Kazmier Bwaceyk and Yadwiga Gendosek to marry. The clerk wrestled with the young man in spirit for a very bad quarter of an hour before he found out how the names ought to be spelled. The matter was finally arranged, and the fair bride can now write her name Yadwiga Gendosek-Kazmier.

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La grippe has not made its appearance yet this year, but St. Paul is threatened with an epidemic perhaps not so dangerous, but certainly more uncomfortable than our old-time enemy. Several of the people in town have of late been complaining of unusually severe attacks of prickly heat, but on examination physicians have discovered that the trouble is something very similar to the old-fashioned prairie itch. It is said to have been brought here by Italian emigrants, and is very contagious. Money, it is claimed, has transmitted the disease.

A prominent physician when asked about the disease yesterday said that he had among his patients several of the best known people in town. One prominent society woman is especially afflicted. The disease is the work of a hideous little parasite, burrowing under the skin and causing agonizing itching and slight inflammation, which is increased by the constant scratching of the wretched victim. The parts of the body most affected are the soft parts of the skin between the fingers and inside the elbow and knee joints. Any part of the body, however, is liable to the contagion, and unless arrested the disease is said to last seven years. The physicians call it "scabies," an inflammation of the skin due to the irritation produced by the acarus scabie. It is especially prevalent among the Italian population, but spares no one to whom it once attaches. A mixture of sulphur and lard is the simple remedy used in its cure. Some of the doctors anticipate an epidemic of the disease, but it is to be hoped that so unpleasant a complaint will be stamped out in its infancy.

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One of the latest additions to the critical literature of the day is a little volume entitled "The Race Problem and Other Critiques," by H. W. Holley, a Minnesota Republican of the old-fashioned kind. The race problem, with which the book begins, is the longest essay. It is an answer to "An Appeal to Pharaoh," a book on the race problem by an anonymous author, who urges the deportation of the negroes to Africa. Mr. Holley, taking issue with the unknown author on this point, builds up a very spirited and readable essay on the subject. His manifest earnestness leads him into several errors. He has this to say of Northern cities: "The status of the negro throughout the Northern states is no whit better than it is in the South. He has a gallery made for his use at the theaters. At no communion in any Northern church can he sit down and break the sacred bread at the first table with white communicants." Facts refute this statement. Mr. Holly finally advises the colonization of a portion of the South by the negroes as a solution of the much vexed question. Following the race problem is a learned but harsh criticism of Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Nine other critiques, among them one on A. B. Stickney's "The Railroad Problem" fill up the book. They are all well written, but are from the biased standpoint of a man who, well informed and brilliant, sees only one side of a question, and writes more as an antagonistic debater than as a critic.

RESIDENCE SCORCHED.

The Dwelling of R. W. Bell Set on Fire.

The residence of R. W. Bell, at 579 Laurel avenue, was last evening at 10:30 set on fire in a most malicious manner, and damaged to the extent of $2,000. The house is being renovated and repainted, and was not occupied at the time, the bulk of the furniture having been removed. The fire was discovered by Police Officer John O'Brien, who turned in an alarm. When the fire department arrived the back part of the house was a mass of flames. After the fire was extinguished, a careful examination was made, as the authorities suspected that the house had been fired by thieves owing to the bureau drawers in the front part of the house being open and the contents scattered. The result showed that a most determined attempt had been made to burn the house down. Though the fire started in the rear, the officers found in the front room on the lower floor that the contents of a number of paint pots had been spilled on the floors, and in the rear hallway holes had been cut in a partition and paint inserted. In a clothes closet on the floor a quantity of loose gunpowder was found scattered over the floor and on a straw hat which lay there in close proximity to two five-gallon cans of oil, the property of the painters. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The premises were taken charge of by the police and an officer left on guard.

At midnight a "false alarm" was sent in by the watchman of the government building, whose only explanation to Chief Jackson for so doing was "that he heard a lot of yelling and thought there was a fire."

COMPANY G WINS.

Result of the Team Shoot at Camp Lakeview.

CAMP LAKEVIEW, Sept. 1. — The sharpshooters at Camp Lakeview had favorable weather to-day for their tournament. The contest for the elegant gold medal awarded by Edward J. Collins, the genial superintendent of Camp Lakeview, to the one making the highest total score at the 200, 300, 500 and 600-yard ranges, three shots at each range, was the first match on the programme. In this match several "14 out 15" scores were made. Lieut. W. B. Neal, company C, First regiment, and Oscar Olsen, company G, First regiment, made totals of 49, but the medal was given to Neal on account of his rank.

In the state match that followed only two companies were entered, G, First regiment, and K, Third regiment. This match was the most exciting and the closest the sharpshooters have yet had, the Company G team winning by only four points. The shooting was 200 and 300-yard ranges, seven shots at each range, thus making a possible seventy for each man. Oscar Olsen, of Company G, distinguished himself again to-day by making sixty-four points out of seventy. About half of the members of the rifle association leave for their home to-night, the remainder will wait over and shoot for places on the state team. The following are the scores made by the contestants in the Collins match:

	200	300	500	600	Total
W. J. Marshall	11	7	8	6	32
F. J. Britton	11	10	14	12	47
J. H. Blacktin	12	11	13	10	46
M. Bundley	13	11	11	11	46
Oscar Olsen	13	13	12	11	49
R. W. Hubbell	13	11	14	10	48
W. J. Davenport	12	11	11	12	46
F. W. Britton	10	14	11	13	48
W. J. Baine	13	7	11	5	37
S. E. Lane	12	12	10	6	40
T. E. Smith	10	11	11	13	45
N. C. Darrow	12	11	14	6	43
W. C. Morgan	12	9	13	11	45
C. Mandlin	15	10	10	11	46
S. J. Greer	12	10	11	9	42
F. A. Kleist	7	9	12	12	38
John Britton	7	11	9	13	30
W. G. Percy	11	10	13	10	44
E. H. Whitcomb	14	11	11	6	42
W. B. Neal	13	11	14	11	49

Company G, First Regiment Team—

	200	500	Total
Jens Loye	31	24	55
R. W. Hubbell	31	30	61
Oscar Olsen	31	33	64
O. Winterwold	30	27	57
F. Kleist	27	25	52
M. Bundley	31	29	60
G. E. Lane	26	30	56
Grand total			4.5

Company K, Third Regiment—

W. J. Davenport	27	28	55
F. W. Britton	29	29	58
F. J. Britton	31	28	59
John Britton	27	30	57
S. J. Greer	29	32	61
W. G. Percy	28	25	53
W. J. Baine	29	29	58
Grand total			401

JONES WILL RUN FREE

New York's Lieutenant Governor Ambitious to Succeed Hill.

Senator Stewart and Mr. Newlands Score John Sherman.

Peffer, of Kansas, on Sub-Treasuries--U. S. Hall Will Fight.

Young Mr. Garfield Fails in His Canvass--General Politics.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A conference was held in Congress hall to-day which will certainly have an important bearing upon state politics. Representative Democrats from New York and Buffalo were present. The principal celebrity on hand was Lieut. Gov. Jones, who at the conclusion of the conference expressed a willingness to accept an Independent nomination for governor. It is known that a part of the plan of campaign decided in convention at Albany was that the meeting of the central labor union of the state be held between the dates set for the holding of the Republican and Democratic state conventions. This convention will place Jones in nomination. It is understood that the Stecklers of New York are in the scheme. This much is known for a certainty, Jones will run for governor this fall on an Independent ticket.

STEWART ON SHERMAN.

The Nevada Senator Scores the Ohio Financier.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has returned here from Mexico. In regard to Senator John Sherman's recent silver speech, he said: "Mr. Sherman misrepresents the miners, if he is correctly reported. It is not true that they ever asked or received more than the market value for their bullion. Under the Bland act, which was in force from 1878 to 1890, the government bought silver at its market value, coined it, issued certificates thereon at its coin value and made a net profit, according to the statement of the director of the mint, of $70,000,000. Under the act of 1890, which repealed the Bland act, the government receives 4,000,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, and issues therefor legal tender treasury notes for its market value.

"No money raised by taxation is used in the purchase of silver, but legal tender treasury notes are issued by the government in exchange for the bullion for its market value in gold—nothing more, nothing less. The position of Mr. Sherman in limiting the coinage and making a silver dollar worth as much as a gold dollar, by a promise of redemption in gold, is absure. Under such an arrangement, silver is mere credit money and no better than paper. Why go to the expense of mining silver when paper will answer the same purpose? Before silver was demonetized both gold and silver were money of ultimate redemption. Since silver was demonetized there has been no material increase in the gold coin of the world."

"HONEST JOHN" DREAMS.

Mr. Newlands Talks of an Alleged Bargain.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1.—Francis G. Newlands, vice chairman of the national silver committee and a prominent Republican, said to-day, in reference to the statement by Senator Sherman, in his recent speech in Ohio, that he believed there was a bargain between the national silver committee and the leaders of the Democratic party in Ohio with a view to the defeat of the Republican party, and particularly of John Sherman. "Mr. Sherman can dismiss his fears, for the indications are that the silver mine owner have not pluck enough to down anybody. There is no deal whatever between the silver committee and the Democrats.

"As a matter of fact the committee is now actually out of funds. What little has been contributed has been spent by the committee for printing and postage, and its work, which is an educational one, has not been confined to the state of Ohio.

"The mine owners are showing a very disappointing apathy. It was thought they would contribute liberally to expenses of printing and postage, but they have not done so, and those who did contribute at first have now refused to do so. The silver committee is not composed entirely of mine owners, but is made up of representative men from nearly every state, a majority of whom have no interest in mining and are simply working for bi-metalism as a matter of principle.

"This committee has no interest in the contest between McKinley and Campbell. Campbell stands upon a Democratic platform declaring for free silver, but since he has attempted to ignore this platform, and to kick the silver plank out of it the silver men have no confidence in him. They do not regard him as the exponent of bi-metalism. McKinley stands upon the Republican platform, which approves the present silver act as a progressive step toward bi-metallism. I would rather see McKinley elected than Campbell. McKinley is a bimetallist. Campbell 1 class with Cleveland and anti-silver men. But as between John Sherman and any other man I prefer the other man. In 1873 Sherman put through the senate the mint bill, eliminating the silver dollar. He has only yielded assent to the present silver law under great popular pressure."

THE SUBTREASURIES.

Peffer Says the People Must Pass on the Scheme.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 1. — Senator Peffer, who returned from Iowa yesterday, denies that the subtreasury scheme was defeated by the Missouri Alliance. "The Missouri Alliance," said Senator Peffer to-day, "has done the correct thing. The sub-treasury scheme is a proposition for the people to decide, and they will go right. The sub-treasury advocates had enough votes in the convention to have carried the plan, but they disappointed the politicians by allowing the sub-alliances to settle the question. The sub-treasury scheme was not defeated. It was simply referred to the suballiances. Had it been a convention of Democrats or Republicans, with a majority they would have fastened their idea on the people, and the people would have been compelled to submit. The action of the Missouri convention will result in delay, but the Alliance states will all have acted on the sub-treasury plan in time for the campaign of 1892, and I think the Cincinnati platform will be practically the one on which the campaign will be fought by the People's party."

HALL IS IN EARNEST.

The Sub-Treasury Scheme Will Be Bitterly Fought.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Ex-President U. S. Hall, of the Missouri Farmers' Alliance, is priming his guns for a war against the sub-treasury and third party movements. He has sent a circular to every county alliance in this state and the anti-sub-treasury leagues in other states, asking them to call a meeting of the antis as soon as possible and elect three delegates to the national meeting of the anti-sub-treasury wing to be held in St. Louis Sept. 15. In the circular he says: "The object of this movement is not to destroy, but to save the Alliance." Mr. Hall fears that if the sub-treasury craze, as he terms it, is not stopped somehow, it is bound to destroy the usefulness of the order.

GARFIELD BEATEN.

A Son of His Father Gets the Cold Shoulder.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.—The state senatorial convention of Districts Twenty-four and Twenty-six was held in this city to-day. The late President Garfield's son, James R. Garfield, was a candidate from Lake county. His name was put before the convention by Capt. Burrows, a political opponent of President Garfield during the latter's career. But young Garfield did not get the nomination. He was snowed under on the first ballot by Ex-Speaker Lampson, of Ashtabula. Lampson received 105 votes to Garfield's 65. What made the convention interesting was the fight between Sherman and Foraker, who are actively building fences for the United States senatorship. Lampson is a Forker man and Garfield a Shermanite.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

Unless Votes Are Challenged, They Cannot Be Questioned.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Judge Lathrop, of the supreme court, has sent down a decision in an important point of law applicable to the Australian ballot act. In the case before the court an effort was made by citizens of Revere to oust a member of the board of selectmen, their most important point being an allegation that several persons voted for the candidate who had no right to vote. The defendant's counsel contended that, under the Australian ballot act, it could not be objected after an election that persons voted illegally where it did not appear that the votes of such persons were challenged in the manner provided for by the act. Judge Lathrop sustained the defendant's demurrer, holding that where votes were not challenged their legality cannot afterwards be a subject of inquiry.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Gov. Steele Points Out Harrison's Mistake.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Gov. Steele, of Oklahoma, who is in the city, says President Harrison made a mistake when he opened a strip 200 miles long and 54 miles long to the Indians. "The strip is being used by the cattlemen just as much to-day as it ever was," said the governor. "In the agreement it was understood that the cattlemen should not use the land for grazing purposes. The Indians could not lease or sell the land, so the cattlemen fixed up a deal with the Indians, whereby they were to own the stock, and at a certain time the real owners were to purchase them. The result is that the land is being used for grazing purposes when it should be cut up into farms for the benefit of settlers. There will be a grand rush next month when 800,000 acres in Oklahoma will be opened for settlement. It is the finest kind of land in the world. There is no truth in the report that the farmers there are in a destitute condition. On the contrary, they have a great plenty."

EXCITED JOURNALISTS.

Uncle Sam Being Jumped on Very Liberally.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 1.—The press of Guatemala and San Salvador are very insulting to the United States. In referring to the City of Panama incident, the former claims the United States was weak in acceding to the exactions of Salvador, and the latter says the United States, knowing its strength, is arrogant towards smaller nations. The telegram dated the 21st and published in the United States, that the president of Salvador had telegraphed to Ignacio Mariscal, the foreign minister of Mexico, is untrue, but the fact is, as stated in these dispatches of the 18th, that it had no reference to a war between Guatemala and Salvador, but to Guatemala inciting Salvadoreans to rebellion, which Ezeta requested Roderiguez, his representative here, to request Mariscal to stop, in the interest of Central American peace. There is no immediate danger of war in Central America, and even the Nicaraguan incident is a matter of personal spite of Nicaragua's president, who thinks he sees a conspirator in every one who does not think as he does.

KEYSTONE DEMOCRATS.

Probable Nominees of Thursday's Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 1. — State Chirman Kerr arrived to-night, and his headquarters at the Bolton house are fairly opened. There is the Mecca of the incoming delegates of the Democratic state convention, which will be held at the opera house Thursday. To-night all is chaos so far as the make-up of the ticket is concerned, but the slate is understood to be Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, for auditor general, and A. L. Tilden, deputy secretary of the commonwealth, for state treasurer. Other candidates mentioned are Ritter, Lycoming; Sparren, Lancaster, and Raymond, Dauphin, but the two names first mentioned appear to have the indorsement of the powers that be. Little is known as to the probable construction of the platform except that it will ignore everything but state issues.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

How a Lawyer Prevented Foreclosure of Mortgage.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept. 1.—The Alliance scheme to defeat the foreclosure of mortgages on homesteads received its quietus, so far as this judicial district is concerned, in Judge Houck's court this morning. C. G. Clark, a lawyer who has been sending out circular letters to the effect that he could defeat mortgage foreclosures on homesteads, filed a motion in the district court to have such foreclosures set aside. Aster speaking about two hours on the constitutional rights of American citizens as laid down by Jerry Simpson, Mrs. Lease and others, he was coolly informed by Judge Houck that so far from having a case if he had accepted a fee from his client on the representation that he could prevent foreclosure on such testimony and authority, he ought to be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretences.

BUCKNER RETIRES.

John Young Brown Installed as Kentucky's Governor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1.—Gov. John Young Brown was inaugurated at Frankfort to-day. There were the usual ceremonies, closing with a ball to-night. Gov. Buckner retires to take charge of his large business interests. The constitutional convention will reassemble in Frankfort to-morrow to put the finishing touches on the new constitution adopted by popular vote in August. Their work, it is supposed, will consist in making verbal changes, but they are believed by good lawyers to have the power to make any changes they can agree upon.

Has Teddy Resigned?

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The rumor that Theodore Roosevelt had resigned from the civil service commission could not be verified in this city. Mr. Roosevelt is on his way to his ranch in North Dakota. His friends give the report no credence. But it is learned on good authority that he will resign before 1892 so as to be free to take part in the presidential election.

Ransom AND Horton,

ST. PAUL

The big fur house of Saint Paul was the first house in this country to make a specialty of "Summer Sales" of Furs, and inaugurated the "installment plan," as applied to this article. The enormous success of this plan and appreciation of it shown by the ladies (to whom it proved such a benefit in saving money, as well as an accommodation) led others to copy us. Well, we are willing; we have always led and shall always be "The Leaders" in our line. We claim to do business on a liberal basis. We

WARRANT ALL

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Exactly as represented, will always right any wrong brought to our notice. We give a new article for any that proves worthless. Will repair free of charge any garment needing it within one year of purchase, and will tell you the truth about furs, and our honest opinion as to the best article for you to buy for the money you wish to pay. We strongly advocate.

FUR CAPES

As an article needed by every lady in her wardrobe, and strongly advise one and all to get one now. We have nearly 1,000 Capes in stock, and with few exceptions they are made of skins contracted for or bought last season, and we will save you $2 to $20 on a cape if you are wise enough to come now. We offer Astrakhan Capes at $10 and $15. French Seal Capes at $12 and $15.

Jap. Wool Seal Capes at $12 and $15
Monkey Capes at ....$15 and $22
Krimmer Capes at ....$25 and $35

And so on. If you have $15 to invest in a cape, can show you eight different lines, and you can pay for it in Installments. We boldly claim to own more

ASTRAKHANS

In garments and skins than any retail house in America, and will sell you one of these durable, handsome garments at less money than any other fur house or department store. We call your attention to our

Astrakhan Jacket, 26 in. long, at $40
Astrakhan Jacket, 30 in. long, at $50
Astrakhan Coat, 34 in. long, at $50
Astrakhan Sacque, 42 in. long, at $50

Which prices we quote for August only, and absolutely guarantee the article as lowest in price and best in make of any Astrakhan garments in the country. We claim to know all about this article. In

KRIMMER

Called by many Gray Astrakhan, we have the choicest lot of light-colored, beautiful curled skin ever shipped from Russia, and have garments that have been admired by every looker. On these we quote a price of $50 and $65; and, as duplicates of these skins will hardly be had, advise an early selection. As there is no article so handsome as fine Krimmer and none so ugly as most of the Krimmer shown, come and see us.

RANSOM & HORTON,

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